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T-Mobile USA, Inc. *and* Communications Workers of America, AFL–CIO. Cases 14–CA–155249, 14–CA–158446, 14–CA–162644, and 14–CA–166164 May 27, 2020

SUPPLEMENTAL DECISION AND ORDER By Chairman Ring and Members Kaplan and Emanuel

On April 2, 2020, the National Labor Relations Board issued a Decision and Order in this proceeding, reported at 369 NLRB No. 50, that, among other things, severed and retained complaint allegations affected by the Board's decision in Caesars Entertainment d/b/a Rio All-Suites Hotel and Casino, 368 NLRB No. 143, slip op. at 8-9 (2019). Specifically, the severed allegations pertain to whether the Respondent, in response to employee Chelsea Befort attempting to use her work email to send a message to her 595 coworkers encouraging them to join the Communications Workers of America (the Union), unlawfully announced new workplace rules and told Befort that employees could not send certain emails to other employees' work email addresses. The lawfulness of the Respondent's conduct is dependent on whether Befort had a Section 7 right under Caesars Entertainment to use her work email to send her message to her coworkers about joining the Union.

In Caesars Entertainment, the Board overruled Purple Communications, Inc., 361 NLRB 1050 (2014), and announced a new standard that applies retroactively to all pending cases. Id. The Caesars Entertainment standard states, in relevant part, that "an employer does not violate the Act by restricting the nonbusiness use of its IT resources absent proof that employees would otherwise be deprived of any reasonable means of communicating with each other, or proof of discrimination." Id., slip op. at 8 (emphasis added). Under this limited exception, employees are permitted to access their employer's IT resources for nonbusiness use, even absent discrimination, where the employees would otherwise be deprived of any reasonable means of communication with each other. Because the parties did not previously have an opportunity to address whether this exception to the rule of Caesars Entertainment applies to the facts of this case, the Board issued a notice to show cause why the severed allegations should not be remanded to the judge for further proceedings in light of *Caesars Entertainment*, including, if necessary, the filing of statements, reopening the record, and issuance of a supplemental decision.

On April 6, 2020, the Union responded to the notice to show cause by stating that it opposes remand of the severed allegations because it does not intend to offer additional evidence or argument concerning the Caesars Entertainment exception and that there is, therefore, no reason to remand. On April 7, 2020, the General Counsel also responded that, consistent with the Union, it opposes remand because it does not intend to submit additional evidence or argument regarding the Caesars Entertainment exception. On April 15, 2020, the Respondent responded that remand is unnecessary because the record contains detailed information establishing that its employees already have adequate and effective means of communicating with each other without the use of the Respondent's email system, including oral solicitation during nonworking time, distribution of union literature in nonwork areas during nonworking time, and access to smartphones, social media, and personal email accounts.

Because there is no indication in the record that the Respondent's employees do not have access to other reasonable means of communication, and no party contends that the Respondent's email system furnishes the only reasonable means for the employees to communicate with one another, we find that Befort did not have a Section 7 right to use her work email to send her message to her coworkers. See id., slip op. at 12; see also Argos USA, LLC d/b/a Argos Ready Mix, LLC, 369 NLRB No. 26, slip op. at 3 (2020). The Respondent was entitled to exercise its property rights to restrict Befort's use of its email system for that purpose. Moreover, the Respondent was also entitled to announce its new workplace rules and tell Befort that employees could not send certain emails to other employees' work email addresses because the rules and statement to Befort were promulgated in response to Befort's impermissible use of its email system in light of the Respondent's lawful restriction, and not because she had engaged in any protected activity. Accordingly, we find that the Respondent did not violate Section 8(a)(1) of the Act by the conduct alleged in the severed allegations.¹

language of which prohibited the very type of impermissible conduct Befort engaged in—because of Befort's improper use of its email system and to prevent similar infractions in the future. For that reason, when employees reasonably interpret the rules at issue here, they would understand that they do not prohibit or interfere with the exercise of NLRA rights, but only restrict the type of impermissible use of the Respondent's

¹ The judge also found that the new workplace rules announced by the Respondent were overbroad in violation of Sec. 8(a)(1). We disagree and reverse the judge. The Respondent promulgated its rules in an email to employees that began by directly addressing Befort's improper use of the Respondent's email system. Because the Respondent sent its email in response to Befort's violation of several of its policies, all of the employees reasonably knew that the Respondent promulgated its rules—the

ORDER

The severed and retained complaint paragraphs 6, 7(a), and 7(c) are dismissed. Dated, Washington, D.C. May 27, 2020		Ma	rvin E. Kaplan,	Member
John F. Ring,	Chairman	William J. Emanuel,		Member
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email system engaged in by Befort. See $\it Boeing Co., 365$ NLRB No. 154, slip op. at 3 (2017).